

# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—June 21, 1912.

THE FARMER IDEA OF TAXATION  
WILSON ADDRESSES COUNCIL  
FAREWELL, JOHN BRYANT  
CLOSER AFFILIATION  
DIRECT POLITICAL ACTION.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL  
AND  
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR







# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

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No. 19

## THE FARMER IDEA OF TAXATION.

By Richard Caverly.

The average farmer, no doubt, says he owns 100 acres of land; and he knows of no merchant in any city who owns as much as one acre of land.

The farmer owns neither stock or bonds, and has only a few hundred dollars to his credit in the bank. But the farmer knows a hundred or more merchants or money lenders who each own \$20,000 or \$100,000 in stocks and bonds and keep a balance of \$10,000 in the bank.

To the farmer, it seems plain that the exemption of personal property from taxation must make him pay much more, in proportion to his means, than the merchant and the banker.

But the farmer, in reasoning thus, entirely overlooks the most important facts of the problem, and abandons the common sense of which he so much boasts.

If he would do a little sound thinking, he would know that his one hundred acres of land are worth a thousand times more than 100,000 acres in the heart of Africa, so one-tenth of an acre in the heart of San Francisco is worth more than all his farm.

It would also tell him that the assessor can easily count his cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs, and estimate pretty correctly the value of his house, barns and fences; whereas, the most expert assessor can never find out how many bonds the banker owns, unless he can persuade that banker to tell him; while estimating the value of the banker's house and furniture, he might guess at \$10,000, \$25,000, or \$50,000, with an equal chance of being right or wrong in either case. The banker has chairs standing side by side, apparently of exactly the same value, but one of which cost \$25 and the other \$250. He has two paintings, one of which is five times as large as the other, and the honest farmer would, therefore, think to be five times as valuable; whereas in fact the large picture is barely worth \$500, while the small one would sell as quick as lightning for \$20,000.

There are many houses, in our large cities, upon the interior decorations of which the owners have spent more than \$50,000. The most experienced assessor would fail to discover that these decorations were more costly than those in adjoining houses, which in fact did not cost one-tenth of that amount.

Societary wrongs in taxation are deeply embedded in law and tradition and are not easily righted.

The home rule plan will very likely commence by exempting from taxation the improvements on homesteads, then the exemption of personal property, and, then all improvements on land. Then the taxation of debts should cease. Debts cannot increase the general stock of wealth. Every credit implies a debit. One gives as much as the other gets. A loan, secured by the pledge of a chattel, divides the equitable title to that chattel between the borrower and the lender, giving to the lender the meat and leaving to the borrower whatever may cling to the bone.

Credit may be given for more than two-thirds of the value of both chattel and real estate, and it is continuously given to the extent of at least half the value of both.

Under our present tax system, it is quite possible to form a syndicate, owning property read-

ily salable for, say, two billion dollars, then let the syndicate mortgage this property for half its market value, that will add one billion dollars to the national wealth of the people to pay taxes on, yet no wealth has been produced. As loans might safely be made upon this mortgage to its full face value, let A, the first lender, hypothecate it as security for another loan of a billion dollars, and B pledge it again to C, C to D, D to E, and so on, until promissory notes are outstanding to the amount of sixty billions, all secured by the original mortgage for one billion.

All this is the farmer's theory of taxation, and is supposed to be an increase of wealth, when in reality it is an increase of debts, and six-fold increase of taxation.

And this is about the way that 262,490 corporations have manipulated their stocks and bonds, now outstanding to the amount of \$83,705,579,448, with a net income of \$3,125,481,101.03 in 1910, all of which the farmer, and the workingman has to pay taxes on.

When we find that all taxable property, excepting improvements and land in the United States, including all kinds of money, does not exceed \$48,000,000,000, it is easily understood the amount of water in the stocks and bonds issued by the corporations.

## HOOKWORM AMONG IMMIGRANTS.

Nearly one-half of the immigrants coming to this country from the Orient are infected with hookworm, as shown by the recent investigations made by the officers of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service in San Francisco. Between September 23, 1910, and November 30, 1911, out of 2,255 immigrants examined, 1,077 were found to be infected with some form of intestinal parasite. Hindoos showed the largest proportion, 63 per cent being infected. Seven hundred and seven Japanese females were examined, of which 401, or 56.7 per cent, were infected. Of ninety Japanese males examined, fifty, or 55.5 per cent, were infected. Out of 1,002 Chinese males examined, 390, or 38.9 per cent, were infected, while of thirty Chinese females examined, only six, or 20 per cent, showed any sign of infection. The prevalence of hookworm among Japanese women as compared with Chinese, is probably due to the fact that Japanese women brought to this country are for the most part country girls who have been working barefooted in the fields, while the Chinese women are the wives and daughters of merchants, and are mostly house women. These figures are taken from a paper by Dr. M. W. Glover, of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, recently published in "The Journal of the American Medical Association."

## IMPORTANT BILL PASSED.

The Senate has concurred in a bill recently passed by the House, with a slight amendment, appropriating \$300,000 for the purpose of equipping all army transports with life boats and rafts, including such number of steel self-righting, self-baling motor life boats for each vessel as the Secretary of War may deem it necessary to accommodate every person for whom transportation facilities are now provided, and the crew of said transports. This measure is in conformity with the policy recently adopted to equip all Government vessels with adequate life-saving apparatus.

## WOMAN'S APPEAL TO WOMEN.

Are you registered?

If not, why not?

Think: What power for good you can be at the ballot box.

Think: How your vote can aid the conditions of the breadwinner in your home.

Motherhood will deteriorate, the race will go backward, so long as working women, young girls and children are overtaxed and underpaid.

Fatherhood cannot reach its highest standard so long as manhood suffers from long hours of toil, meager pay and uncertainty of employment.

The eight-hour law for women will be attacked and endangered at the coming Legislature.

Will you permit the eight-hour law to suffer defeat?

Measures of great protection to labor will come before the next session of our State Legislature.

You, the sheltered housewives, are duty bound to aid your struggling daughters and sisters, husbands and sons.

Register in time. Be a voter. Vote for justice to workers and the protection of the race.

Can you help? Will you help in the registration of women?

Come, enlist yourself, or whomsoever you can suggest with the active workers of the Humane Legislation League, room 18, 1886 Mission street, corner of Fifteenth.

FRANCES N. NOEL,

Organizer under the auspices of the S. F. Labor Council and the S. F. Building Trades Council.

## RAILWAY MAIL ASSOCIATION.

The annual convention of the Railway Mail Association was recently held in New Orleans, La. This association, in large part, is under the domination and control of the post office department, and practically all of its activities are stamped with the impress of departmental officialdom. To show how completely in control the department is of the organization, one instance will suffice. Section 6 of the post office appropriation bill carries a provision, among other things, abolishing the "gag rule," instituted by executive orders of ex-President Roosevelt and strengthened by President Taft. A motion was made at the recent convention of the Railway Mail Association to indorse this section of the bill, but the convention, by a large vote, tabled the motion, thus practically indorsing the "gag rule" now in force.

## A PHONY LEAGUE.

There is being distributed a circular, purporting to be issued by the "Eight Hour League of America," with offices at 252 W. 37th street, New York, which, so far as can be learned, has no legitimate existence. The circular contains the name of George F. Goodbody, secretary. Mr. Goodbody was interviewed in New York and stated over his signature as follows: "I am in no manner connected with the Eight-Hour League and never was. My name was placed on the literature of that so-called union without my consent." Undoubtedly it is one of the various political schemes hatched in the brain of some man who desired to gain favorable recognition in a political manner. The apparent object of the circular is to impress national politicians that the officers of this so-called league are factors in the labor world. The investigation indicates that the organization has no standing or influence.



**WILSON ADDRESSES COUNCIL.**

At last Friday's meeting of the Labor Council J. Havelock Wilson, president of the National Seamen's and Firemen's Union of Great Britain and Ireland, made a short address. After complimenting the Council on its appearance he said that in the United Kingdom some movement springs up in the realm of labor every fifteen or twenty years to improve conditions, and when it is successful it is like smallpox—contagious. He dwelt upon the strike of the seamen last year and said that he did not blame the employer who sought to get labor as cheaply as he could, but thought that the men ought to get what their labor is worth, and that can be obtained only by concert of action. He said that the men must be encouraged to demand a proper share of what they are worth to their employers. He described the methods by which seamen were forced to go to free employment offices in order to secure jobs on ships and had to undergo an examination by a "bum" doctor who charged 2 shillings and rejected a man "for physical defects" if he would not work for a low wage, but would pass a man with a wooden leg if he would. He spoke of the work done by earnest grit which in three weeks brought to terms an organization backed by \$450,000,000. He thought it a wise policy not to fight, but when there must be a fight, care must be taken not to let the other fellow select the ground. He credited the workingmen with having as much intelligence as the captains of industry. He said that success is not all that is desired, but when attained there must be good generalship to see that the advantage gained is not lost.

On Saturday Mr. Wilson addressed the Commonwealth Club on the "Unrest in Europe." Sunday he enjoyed a trip about the bay, and tomorrow night he will be tendered a banquet by the maritime unions, after which he will continue his journey homeward.

**SYSTEM FEDERATION.**

There will be a special meeting of the executive council of the Federation of Federations held in St. Louis shortly after the convention of the boiler makers closes at Little Rock, Ark. At this meeting the question of establishing headquarters will be taken up, as will also the various plans of conducting the Harriman strike.

During the past week there have been several conferences held by the railroad chiefs in this city. Among those taking part in them were President William Sproule of the Southern Pacific; President A. L. Mohler of the Union Pacific; President J. D. Farrell of the Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation Company; J. A. Munroe, vice-president in charge of traffic of the Union Pacific; E. O. McCormick, vice-president in charge of traffic of the Southern Pacific; E. E. Calvin, vice-president in charge of operation of the Southern Pacific; R. B. Miller, traffic manager of the Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation Company; William McMurray, its general passenger agent; H. C. Nutt, passenger traffic manager of the Los Angeles, San Pedro and Salt Lake Railroad; F. A. Wann, general traffic manager of the last-named road, and Gerrit Fort, passenger traffic manager of the Union Pacific and Oregon Short Line.

Considerable secrecy has been maintained concerning the cause for the conference, but it is understood that it is for the purpose of solving the problem of the shortage in rolling stock. Thousands of bad order cars are side-tracked all along the Harriman lines owing to the failure of the company to get competent mechanics to do the repair work. It is understood that the officials are greatly exercised over the possibility that the roads will be unable to handle the harvest business unless the strike is soon settled.

In the meantime the shopmen are confident of victory.

**OUR IMMIGRANT BROTHERS.**

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

Hungry, oppressed, exploited, deceived—born in lands where the word "government" means oppression—the immigrant is coming to America at the rate of a million a year, looking upon our country as the land of promise. Like a great wave they are coming, threatening to flood our Eastern States, swelling the tide toward the West and splashing the spray everywhere.

Even though immigration should at this time be absolutely restricted, the present generation of Americans will have all it can do to adequately meet the needs of those who are already here. But they will continue to come. Every law which affects human life—physical, social, political, economic—seems to have conspired to make America the Mecca of the oppressed races of the earth. Settling principally in our cities, they form their "Ghettos," their "Little Italys," their "Bohemian Hills," often retaining their old country ideas and customs.

But what kind of folks are they—these foreigners? Some call them "the scum of the earth," "the off-scouring of Europe," "the criminal refuse of the old world," "reeking with disease and immorality." At a tuberculosis conference held in Washington, Commissioner Watchorn, then of Ellis Island, said that, of two million immigrants examined very critically by the medical experts on Ellis Island during a certain period, only 208 were afflicted with any form of tuberculosis. Suppose Americans could show the same record?

In the State of New York there are about two million depositors in the savings banks, these having deposited enough money to pay off the debt of the United States Government, and having about \$75,000,000 to spare. Seventy per cent of these depositors are foreign born! Doesn't look much like a pauper class, does it?

The cry is being raised that we are now getting the very worst element from Southern Europe. But our immigration officials declare that they are just as good as any class that ever came to America. Those who have been in this country for even a comparatively short period, usually look with contempt upon those who follow them. The Pilgrim Fathers despised the "riff-raff" which came here shortly after they landed. These in turn disliked the class which followed them. The Germans scorned the Irish, the Irish hated the Italians, the Italians despised the Slav—and so it goes. How hard it seems for men to learn that we are of one blood, and that we have one Father, through Whom we are all brothers. True enough, the immigrant brings his problems with him. But they are such that they can be solved by friendship and sympathy. And that is the least that they deserve. They ask no special favors—they want simply a man's chance to make a living. In this desire they should have the hearty help of every fellow-man who is making the same fight.

**BAKERS WIN FIGHT.**

The strike of the bakers and confectioners is practically settled. Last Saturday night the members of the union voted by ballot on the proposition of the master bakers to live up to union rules, grant an eight-hour day from and after September 15th, place the union label on loaves where there is no objection to it by customers and display the label on the delivery wagons and in the shop windows. The count of the ballots showed that there was a majority in favor of accepting the proposition and it was declared carried. Sunday the men all returned to work except in the Young & Swain establishment, because of the fact that several men, not members of the union remained at work. There have been conferences as to these men but at last reports no definite understanding has been reached, though the outlook is favorable.

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**LABOR NEWS NOTES.**

The strike in the ragroom of the Strathmore Paper Company at Agawam, Mass., has been settled and the women have returned to work. The strikers secured a flat rate of 25 cents a hundred pounds of rags and \$8 a week to day hands, a substantial increase. The women are partially organized and are holding meetings regularly.

The Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America reports the organization of a new local lodge at Montreal, Can., and encouraging reports of the grand lodge officials in the field are to the effect that prospects for new local organizations are good.

Six bakeries have been added to those employing union bakery workers in the Pittsburgh district, and an increase in wages has been obtained. The new wage scale gives foremen a minimum of \$18 per week, second men \$16, bench hands \$15, helper \$13.

Chairman W. B. Wilson of the House Labor Committee has been authorized to report favorably the Pepper Bill. This bill provides penalties for methods usually employed in carrying out what is known as the "Taylor system."

Detroit local union of structural iron workers has secured an increase from 50 cents to 60 cents per hour, the advance scale taking effect from May 1st.

The International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths reports that that organization has secured an agreement with the Buffalo Dredging Company for another year, thus securing, together with other agreements, all the water-front work in Buffalo and vicinity. There has also been two charters issued by this organization recently, one at Hinton and one at Elkins, W. Va.

At Danville, Ill., the pressmen have been on strike nearly a month against the Illinois Printing Company for an eight-hour day. A few days ago the organization and the printing company made a settlement of their differences and the pressmen have returned to work with an agreement which accords them the demands which they went on strike for.

After a strike lasting ten days the members of Portland (Ore.) Glaziers' Union have returned to work, having secured the concessions asked from their employers when the strike was inaugurated. The wage scale now in effect for journeymen glaziers and cutters is \$3.50 per day and plate glass packers, \$3. The members of the local union of amalgamated glass workers also made common cause with the glaziers and they, too, have participated in an increase in wages.

At Omaha the amalgamated sheet metal workers, who have been on strike for over four weeks for a raise in wages, have been successful. These mechanics have secured an increase of 2½ cents per hour and have returned to work.

The women employed in the paper mill in Henderson, Mass., recently went on strike for more pay. A few days later the company acceded to the demand of the women and granted 25 cents per day advance and all returned to work.

At Jackson, Mich., the members of the local plumbers' union recently struck for 50 cents an hour, and before the day was over more than half of the master plumbers had agreed to the scale. A year ago the master plumbers increased the price charged to customers for work of a journeyman plumber from 60 cents to 75 cents an hour. The master plumbers agreed at that time to increase the pay of the journeymen, but did not keep their word, hence the strike and the victory.

The firemen on the Grand Trunk Railway have made a demand for a 20 per cent increase of pay. The engineers on this road recently were given 10 per cent increase.

**FAREWELL, JOHN BRYANT.**

By J. J. Galvin.

John Bryant is dead, and the printing trade by the Golden Gate is mournful in its bereavement.

For almost thirty years he wielded the destinies of the "Examiner" composing room, and he was a foreman in its truest and in its best sense.

Always approachable, and always companionable, Jack Bryant (for he was always called Jack) was a natural man. In the good old days of hand composition, when the charm of song, or the heat of argument, lightened the labor of the distribution hours, he was sure to be present; and no sooner did he come into the room than his melodious tenor was blended with those of the singers in rendering "The Fisherman and His Child," or he was willing to bet twenty dollars with any man in the house that the Democratic party was always right, and would successfully carry out its mission.

Never autocratic, and never egotistical, he willingly wore the veil which shut out from his vision the things that he did not care to see, and he gladly discarded that veil for the magnifying glass when there was a good act by one of his men to be recorded.

At the time of which I am now thinking—many long years ago—there were about forty-five printers employed on the paper. The men would not average twenty-five years of age, and they were possessed of much of the thoughtlessness and all of the traditional independence of the young American. Jack Bryant often found himself in a very trying position. But he solved the problem by chiding them for their faults, and

encouraging them in their ambitions; and he lived to see many of his proteges become the proprietors of prosperous newspapers, and writers of more than local reputation.

When Jack retired from the foremanship of the "Examiner" office, the printers sorrowed for the absence of a guide and protector; when he died, they mourned for the loss of a cheering confidant and a sincere friend.

The Angel Guardian, whom we are taught to believe watches over the soul of man, was with him to the last; for he was, indeed, a man of good will, and for such is the kingdom of heaven.

To do an evil act is base. To do a good one without incurring danger, is common enough. But it is the part of a good man to do great and noble deeds though he risks everything in doing them.—Plutarch.

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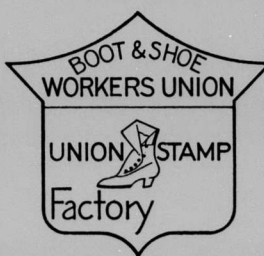
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JOHN F. TOBIN, President

CHAS. L. BAINE, Sec.-Treas.





**HOTEL WORKERS STRIKE.**

A letter dated June 15th, just received in this city from New York, contains the following concerning the hotel workers' strike in that city:

"The strike of the hotel workers may be ended in a very few hours. Arbitration is now an immediate possibility in the strike situation. This medium through which to bring the great struggle of the hotel slaves against their bosses to an end was not suggested by the International Hotel Workers' Union. Arbitration was proposed indirectly by the Hotel Men's Association through two intermediaries.

"The union was given to understand that settlement would be favorably considered if the original demands of the strikers were somewhat modified. Accordingly, a meeting of strikers was held at Bryant Hall, Sixth avenue and 42d street, at which the original demands of the men and women workers of the hotel industry were slightly revised. It was voted to forward the altered demands to the Hotel Men's Association for their consideration, and a conference may be called hourly with a view to bringing to an end the strike which has completely crippled every aristocratic hostelry in New York.

"The indirect offer to arbitrate made by the hotel men through mediums is interpreted by the strike leaders to be a confession of the utter helplessness of the hotel proprietors. Both Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes and Organizer Elster declared last night that no settlement would be permitted if the essential demands of the union were not conceded.

"Bryant Hall was jammed to the very doors last night by strikers who had been summoned together to consider modifying the original demands of the International Hotel Workers' Union, made on the hotel men at the commencement of the strike.

"Each clause of the contract originally prepared by the union to be entered into in the event of settlements was presented to the assembled strikers and the revisions suggested by the executive committee of the union read.

"Each change of the original demands was incorporated into the new possible agreement, only after it had been voted upon and accepted by a majority of the strikers in the hall. Any striker was permitted to voice his objection to any proposed clause and to make suggestions."

**TO PROHIBIT FRAUD UPON PUBLIC.**

Congressman Campbell of Kansas has introduced a bill in the House making it unlawful for any person, firm, company or corporation to place upon the market in interstate or foreign commerce any product or products of manufacture, assembled and ready to use, without printing, embossing or stenciling the name and address of the manufacturer upon such article or commodity, providing that if it is impracticable to place such name and address on the article, it shall be placed upon the label or package containing it. The penalty for violation is a fine not exceeding \$1000, or imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months. Congressman Campbell claims that the effect of this bill will be to abolish the sweatshop, to stop the sale of prison-made goods in competition with the products of honest industry and also aid in promoting health by preventing wearing apparel, food products, tobacco and cigars from being made under unsanitary and diseased conditions of the sweatshop.

**NOMINATED FOR DELEGATE.**

President Samuel Gompers, member of Cigar Makers' Union No. 144 of New York City, has been nominated without opposition for delegate to the International Cigar Makers' convention, to be held in Baltimore the coming September. This means his election without contest.

**UNIONISTS NOT ANARCHISTS.**

Possibly my experience with trades unionism has been peculiar, but I hardly think that that is so. My impression is that I have seen and heard the worst as well as the best in trades unionism. There is much in the movement that needs to be remedied. But no organization made up of flesh and blood is perfect.

Because of the very practical experience that I have had with the men in the ranks as well as with the leaders of organized labor, I have come to have little patience with the cry of "Anarchism," in some quarters, when the question of trade unionism is being discussed.

To judge a movement by isolated cases, as these opponents are doing, is rank injustice. It is an indication that their judgment as to the value of things is hardly to be trusted. They have failed to give matters their proportionate value.

But if their argument is to be considered, then others may also employ it. Numerous are the illustrations that might be cited which prove that trade unionism is not anarchistic, but only one or two may here be given.

Questions were being fired at me in a meeting of a machinists' local, when one brother asked: "Don't you think that we ought to use the weapons of the bosses—the gatling gun and the rifle?" Cries of "Anarchist! Shut up!" from men all over the hall, effectually silenced the questioner. He stood absolutely alone, and I half suspect that he asked the question simply for the sake of getting up an argument.

It has been reported that a high official in our country had favorably received a delegation from an organization which opposed legislation favorable to workingmen. While the matter was being discussed at a meeting of the Western Central Labor Union, a delegate arose and remarked: "We ought to treat that official just as some of the Russian officials have been recently treated."

In other words, the delegate implied that dynamite was the dose that should have been served him because of his apparent discrimination against workingmen. Instantly, there came hisses from all parts of the room. Charges were preferred against him. The offender was given a formal trial and was unanimously expelled because of the anarchistic speech which he had made.

While it is true that here and there one finds a man in the labor movement, who, under peculiar circumstances, will give expression to a declaration that may be anarchistic, it must not be forgotten that the tendency of trade unionism is for the enforcement of law and order.

Sir Harry Johnston, who knows more than most other men about the races of mankind, thus enumerates them on the color basis: Yellow men, 612,000,000; white men, 570,000,000; brown men, 300,000,000; black men, 135,000,000. He maintains that the white, or Caucasian, division is superior to the other variants of the human species, in both mental and physical development. One interesting fact he points out is that "it is really only amongst the white peoples of the world that the women are more comely than the men." Just exactly what this is supposed to prove in favor of the white breed we do not know, but the suffragettes might make of it another excellent reason why women should have the franchise. Give us beauty in all things even in the ballot.

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**SEVEN TERSE REASONS.**

By Charles L. Baine.

The trade union tends to increase the efficiency of labor.

1. Because it is educational. The interchange of ideas and information between the members is an evolutionary force making always for higher intelligence. There they discuss the best methods of doing work and the poorest—the best of management and the meanest—naturally favoring the best methods and conditions of work and management.

2. Because it safeguards health. All legislation regarding sanitary conditions and protection to employees is due primarily to union effort. All measures tending to protect the health or body of the workers tend to promote efficiency.

3. Because it is opposed to the substitution of female or child labor for adult male labor. This not only makes for efficiency in the present by giving the work to those able to work, but tends to promote the efficiency of the coming generations by keeping the wives in the homes and the children in the schools.

4. Because it stands for living wages. A worker who does not earn enough to maintain his strength must deteriorate. A workman who is misused and who becomes more and more dissatisfied with his job, takes less and less interest in his work, and becomes more and more inefficient. A man will generally do the right thing by his job if the job is good enough to make him desire to keep it.

5. Because it stands for shorter hours of labor. The shorter the day the more fit the workman for his daily task, and the better it will be performed. More recreation. More study. Greater intelligence. Greater efficiency.

6. Because it is opposed to the lowering of the efficiency of labor, the confusion of industry and the restriction of output by the wholesale employment of child labor and apprentices. Let the men support the families, not the families support the men.

7. Because it is opposed to and will levy a tax upon incompetent employers. Be it known that some employers are too lazy or incompetent to make conditions so that the workmen can do a day's work. These frequently accuse unions of restricting output.

The trade union does not believe in restricting the output, neither will it allow the average man to be overworked by pacemakers.

Undue strain, long continued, must result in decreased efficiency if for no other reason than by loss of health.

The trade union is in favor of every proposition that tends to increase the knowledge, ability, skill or efficiency of labor and is unalterably opposed to every deteriorating influence.

**BERRY SUSTAINED.**

The following telegram from the pressmen's convention indicates that the organization approves of President Berry's stand in the Chicago strike:

"Knoxville, Tenn., June 19.—G. L. Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, was sustained today by the delegates to the convention at Hale Springs, in calling a sympathetic strike of pressmen throughout the country upon the strike of Chicago pressmen. The vote was 130 to 80."

In a letter recently received from John P. White, president of the United Mine Workers of America, one paragraph says: "I have been very busy with wage scale settlements in the various parts of the country and am now in a position to state that practically all our contracts are settled and industrial peace, with increased wages and better conditions of employment were brought about without resorting to strike."

**SCRIPTURE FOR IT.**

In a recent address by Rev. Samuel H. Woodrow, of the First Congregational Church, delivered before the Central Labor Council of Washington, D. C., that gentleman made some striking instances well worthy of reproduction, as follows:

"In this book of Ecclesiastes, chapter 5, verse 9, are the words upon which I wish to speak: 'The profit of the earth is for all.'"

"There never has been a time when the profit of the earth has been used for the good of all. As interpreted in the light of history, the text would read: 'The profit of the earth is for the few, and it is the function of the many to cultivate it for their benefit.'"

"The world has always been willing to welcome the imperialism which governs the many for the enrichment of the few, but it looks with suspicion upon any man or party who ventures to suggest that the 'profit of the earth is for all.'"

"We have hardly taken the first steps in the matter of a just distribution of the wealth of farms, and forests, mills and mines. Coal and steel barons, copper and cattle kings, railroad and steamship magnates have no divine right to a monopoly of all the good things of earth, and yet they seem to have them quite completely under their control."

"Not always will thousands of boys from nine to fourteen toil in coal mines under conditions that would sap the strength and vigor of grown men; not always will little children toil amid the noise and dust of our great factories; not always will underfed and underpaid women labor in sweatshops, stitching life and soul into garments that are to be sold over bargain counters. And all this to enable a few men to amass millions for which they have no real use and from which they can derive no adequate enjoyment."

"When labor has its share in the 'profit of the earth,' the free, self-respecting citizens will build their own schools, libraries and hospitals; will build and endow their own churches and joyfully enter in to worship Him who is the Giver of all good."

"They will then be themselves able to make provision for sickness and old age. It is a healthier condition for a hundred men in a city to have a million each than for one man to have a hundred million."

**HUMANE LEGISLATION LEAGUE.**

The Woman's Humane Legislation League is endeavoring to induce the wives, daughters and female relatives of wage earners, as well as all women favorable to humane legislation, to register in order to be in a position at the fall elections to support those candidates favorable to the passage of laws along humane lines. Mrs. Frances Noel, general organizer for the league, is sending out letters to the women of the city urging the necessity for them to take advantage of their newly granted privilege of the ballot. She is also visiting the unions and requesting that the men use their influence to have their female relatives register.

The Woman's Humane Legislation League, a strictly non-partisan organization composed of women of the working class, has established headquarters in the Roesch building, Fifteenth and Mission streets, where Mrs. Noel, general organizer, will be pleased to meet those interested, any day between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m.

The league meets every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, at its headquarters in the Roesch building, room 18.

The happiest man is he who best understands his happiness; and he who understands it best is he who knows profoundly that his happiness is only divided from sorrow by a lofty, unwearying, humane and courageous view of life.—Maeterlinck.



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# LABOR CLARION

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FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1912.

It takes a little courage  
And a little self-control,  
And some grim determination  
If you want to reach a goal.  
It takes a deal of striving,  
And a firm and stern set chin,  
No matter what the battle,  
If you are really out to win.

There's no easy path to glory,  
There's no rosy road to fame,  
Life, however we may view it,  
Is no simple parlor game;  
But its prizes call for fighting,  
For endurance and for grit,  
For a rugged disposition  
And a "don't-know-when-to-quit."

You must take a blow or give one,  
You must risk and you must lose,  
And expect that in the struggle  
You will suffer from a bruise.  
But you mustn't wince or falter,  
If a fight you once begin;  
Be a man and face the battle—  
That's the only way to win.

—Detroit "Free Press."

The most potent factor for good in the labor movement is the union label, and it is given far too scant consideration by those who expect most of the unions. A very noticeable thing is that the man who is a poor and inconsistent unionist is always the fellow who talks loudest about the failure of the union to produce results.

The convention committee of the local Stereotypers' Union set a mark in its entertainment features which will not soon be equalled. They more than sustained San Francisco's reputation for hospitality. Those who were fortunate enough to have partaken of their entertainment menu will not soon forget it.

We find in the last issue of the "Review," official organ of the National Founders' Association, an argument by one Tom Fitch, who apparently knows as much about economics as Barnum's Jumbo did about locomotives, against the discontent of the people. He would stop it. He doesn't tell us how, but we should be contented with our lot. A most progressive individual is this man, and a great world we would have if he had his way.

In the next Congress San Francisco will have two representatives, and organized labor should see to it that they are men who will stand foursquare with the objects and aims of the people they are sent to Washington to represent. No trimmers, dodgers or side-steppers should be tolerated. Labor legislation is needed and men favorable to it should be elected. Mr. Gompers, in the last issue of the "American Federationist," urges us to "support our friends and defeat our enemies."

## CLOSER AFFILIATION.

On Saturday afternoon the eleventh annual convention of the International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union adjourned after the most interesting session in its history.

The convention was stirred from its opening to its close by a most bitter contest over the strike on the Hearst papers in Chicago, the international executive council having declared the strike of the Chicago local illegal. The convention, after five days' deliberation on the question, by a tie vote, sustained the executive council.

The fight, though long and bitter, may be productive of some good results by bringing forcibly to the attention of the printing trades the necessity for closer affiliation of some kind between the crafts engaged in this industry in order that a similar condition of affairs may not arise in the future.

The policy followed by these crafts during the past few years borders very closely upon the idea of "everyone for himself and the devil catch the hindmost."

Modern industrial developments make such a policy suicidal to all the craft unions and demand that a change in this policy shall be brought about if the usefulness of the unions is not to be entirely destroyed. The problem of closer affiliation is one which will be difficult of solution because of the fact that the tendency of late years in the printing industry has been rather toward craft autonomy than toward consolidation and centralization of power. However, the international representatives of the various crafts should be able to get together and draw up a plan of closer affiliation, through a give and take policy, that would meet with the approval of the membership of all the printing crafts.

In order to do this it will be necessary for each organization to give up a certain amount of its autonomy, but we believe that it will be found possible to reach an understanding that will be fair to all concerned if the prejudices and dislikes of the past are relegated to the background and an honest effort made to be fair in considering the rights of each of the crafts.

The main difficulty in the past has been the desire on the part of the more radical elements to have the power to call strikes placed in their hands, while the conservatives, who do not believe in risking all upon a single turn of the cards, have refused to relinquish control over the situation in its entirety.

The idea dominant in some circles that every little grievance should be settled by force must give way to sanity, just as must the other extreme which holds that there must be no force, whatever the provocation.

Now there is a middle ground—a happy medium—between the two extremes, and before any really effective closer affiliation can be brought about it will be found necessary for the radical and the conservative to step over into this field and agree upon a plan that will not be entirely satisfactory to either, yet which will make it possible in the hour of need for each to help the other. The future welfare of the men and women engaged in the printing industry demands that this be done. It must be done. It will be done.

The employers are thoroughly organized and equipped to meet almost any situation, and the unions, if they are to keep pace with progress, must place themselves in a similar position. A repetition of the wrangle which took place during the stereotypers' convention must be made impossible in the future. This can only be accomplished by an earnest desire on the part of one craft to be fair and honest with another. Neither the wild-eyed radical or the dyed-in-the-wool conservative should be permitted to delay longer the consummation of this much to be desired improvement.

## DIRECT POLITICAL ACTION.

Last Friday night when the report of the recent referendum taken by the Labor Council on the question of organized labor taking direct political action came before the Council it was disposed of with more speed than had been anticipated by many. The report was filed by almost a unanimous vote, and the Council will, therefore, take no direct political action.

The vote shows that of 45,000 members entitled to vote by referendum only 5050 voted, and of this number 7 per cent was in favor and 4 per cent against such action.

There had been considerable doubt in the minds of delegates to the Council as to whether the general membership of the unions in this city favored taking an active part in the partisan politics of the city by the unions themselves. Some delegates believed that a large majority of the rank and file in the unions did favor such action, while on the other hand some delegates were just as confident that they did not. This condition prevailed for some time, and when a communication came from the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles requesting that a State-wide movement of this kind be inaugurated, it was determined to put the question up to the membership and have it settled one way or the other.

So far as a definite result is concerned the report is a disappointment, as it does not positively determine the question. It does, however, settle one point, as to the interest of the membership in the question. There is a display of indifference in the report which clearly demonstrates that it would be foolish to attempt either to organize a political party or to affiliate with one already organized with the idea in mind that the unions would feel impelled to follow such lead. That point is settled, because only 11 per cent of the membership cared enough about it to take the trouble to vote.

That direct political action by the unions would materially interfere with their effectiveness in their work for the improvement of conditions for the toiler along trade union lines there can be little doubt, and that this opinion is held by a large number of the delegates is made plain by the prompt and almost unanimous manner in which the matter was disposed of last Friday night.

That the individual members of unions should take an active part in politics, as individuals, and outside of their unions, is quite generally believed. That they should endeavor to vote together and concentrate their power for the election of officers who will treat fairly with labor is also a point upon which there is very little division of opinion, and that efforts should be made by trade unionists to elect men to office who are themselves union men is another point upon which there is scarcely any disagreement.

When it comes to drawing the unions, as unions, into partisan politics and permitting the discussion of partisan questions in the meetings, however, there is considerable objection.

I have put this attribute of beauty last because I consider it the girdle and safeguard of all the rest, and in this respect the most essential of all. The least appearance of violence or extravagance, of the want of moderation and restraint is, I think, destructive of all beauty whatsoever in everything, color, form, motion, language or thought, giving rise to that which in color we call glaring, in form inelegant, in motion ungraceful, in language coarse, in thought undisciplined, in all unchastened; which qualities are in everything most distressing, because the signs of disobedient and irregular operation.—Ruskin.



## Fluctuating Sentiments

Every day of our progress furnishes us with something novel and interesting, either tragic or comical. Recently in Australia an aviator was sued by a dairyman for having, while flying over the plaintiff's pastures, caused his cows to stampe. It would seem that all the dangers in aviation have not yet been revealed.

Continue to demand the union label on the goods you buy even though the merchant tells you he does not handle union label goods because there is no demand for them. You are a poor union man if you cannot make your patience last longer than the merchant's pocketbook. If you continue to demand the label he will finally be compelled to supply it.

How would you like to be compelled to worry along on \$2,350,000 a year? That is all Parliament will allow King George in the future. The poor fellow will be forced to practice rigid economy in order to keep within such a plebeian income. Just think of it, a king reduced to such poverty by an ungrateful parliament after he has permitted them to live in the same country with him.

There is little room in this world for the pessimist. Almost any other kind of person serves some useful purpose in the world, but the confirmed pessimist, can you conjure up in your mind any good that is brought about by or through him? He is eternally a brake on progress, a hindrance to happiness, and a detriment to creation. Why he was ever permitted to creep into existence we do not know, and why he has been allowed to remain is a mystery.

Did you ever wander out into the mountains and sit upon a rock to take a rest and gaze upon the massive walls of granite, the deep canyons and lofty peaks, and try to conjure up in your mind a picture of the mighty force of the eruption capable of doing such work? It is at such a time that the stories you have read of Vesuvius and how it destroyed the city of Pompeii help out your imagination and enable you to enjoy a dream really worth while. It does one good to get out into the hills and lamely guess at what science has been struggling with for centuries.

We frequently hear of the ideal conditions existing in Australia and New Zealand, where, we are told, they never have strikes, unemployment, etc. We have heard speakers make these statements to audiences. Strange as it may seem, we never read a paper from these places that we do not come upon stories of strikes, unemployment, poverty, discontent, not greatly different from our own stories here at home. It is just another case of cows far away wearing long horns. It is also a gentle reminder that we are moving forward about as fast as the balance of the world, despite the blusterings of the calamity howlers.

Any business which can not afford to pay decent, living wages does not deserve to live, and should not be permitted to do so. This is not mere sentiment. It is sound logic. What possible excuse can be offered for continuing a business which makes slaves and serfs of those engaged in it? It renders profit to some person, firm or corporation, you say? Is that a good reason for continuing it? Can you justify, in law or in morals, the making of many people miserable in order that the few may be happy? No, there is no justification for such a course, and any business which can not properly support those engaged in it should be crushed to death.

## Wit at Random

Snakes are reported to be coming into the town of Rockley for a drink. This is a reversal of things. Their usual custom is to follow people out of town after several drinks.—Sydney "Worker."

Hub (angrily)—Here! What do you mean by waking me out of a sound sleep?

Wife—Because the sound was too distressing.—Boston "Transcript."

He was a budding author, and his wife, determined that his train of thought should not be trammelled by domestic worries, said to the new maid, "Now, Jane, if you want anything, always come to me. Never go to Mr. Bookmaker unless I am out."

A few days later there was a knock at Mr. Bookmaker's study door, and in reply to the usual "Come!" the new maid, fresh and pretty, appeared. "Please, sir," she said, "Mrs. Bookmaker said I was never to disturb you unless she was out."

"Well?" said Mr. Bookmaker inquiringly. "She's out, sir."—June "Lippincott's."

In a certain class in school a half-dollar was promised to the child who would tell why he loved a certain person best.

"Whom do you love best, little boy?" inquired the teacher of a little boy who sat in the front seat.

"I love my father the best," bashfully murmured the boy.

"Sit down. Whom do you love best?" was addressed to a small girl.

"I love my mother the best."

"Sit down."

"Well, you seem to be anxious to tell whom you love best," said the teacher to a boy who had been frantically waving his hand in the air for the past five minutes.

"Please, teacher, I love Jesus Christ the best."

"That's a smart boy. Here is the half-dollar."

One of the gentlemen present seemed to be taken in with the cleverness of the boy and in a kindly manner asked him his name.

"Oh, my name is David Goldstein," he unhesitatingly replied.

Jones was at the theatre, and behind him sat a lady with a child on her lap, which was crying unceasingly.

Unable to stand it any longer, Jones turned smilingly to the lady and asked: "Has that infant of yours been christened yet, ma'am?"

"No, sir," replied the lady.

"If I were you I would call it 'Good Idea,'" said Jones.

"And why 'Good Idea'?" said the lady, indignantly.

"Because," said Jones, "it should be carried out."

It was Jones who had to be carried out.

"We get some sad cases," said the attendant at the Balmy Lunatic Asylum to the interested visitor, and opened the door of the first cell.

Inside was a man sitting on a three-legged stool, gazing vacantly at the wall.

"His is an unhappy story," said the attendant. "He was in love with a girl, but she married another man, and he lost his reason from grief."

They stole out softly, closing the door behind them, and proceeded to the next inmate.

This cell was thickly padded, and the man within was stark, staring mad.

"Who is this?" inquired the visitor.

"This?" repeated the attendant. "This is the other man!"

## Miscellaneous

### A MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

I asked an employer for a great corporation if he could get all the unskilled help he wanted at \$2.20 per day, and his reply was, "Oh! yes; no trouble at all. Men standing around all the time waiting for a chance; good, big, brawny men, too." Do any of them have families? "Yes, quite a number of them do." Are you able to furnish such men work all through the year? "Oh, no; only the best of them. They must be within call in the morning. We take as many as we need and let the rest go." How do such men and their families make out to live on such an income? "Well, you see, it is different with them than it is with us. They have their standards of living and we have ours. We would suffer torture to try to live by their standard and they would not know how to behave if they were to undertake to live by our standards." With which the gentleman cranked his automobile and sped away, greatly satisfied with himself because he, by his hustle and drive, had developed an earning capacity that enabled him to live on the luxuries rather than upon the necessities of life, and yet I have seen the seed of such men begging bread. There are incapables and ne'er-do-wells who crowd the bottom rungs of the industrial ladder and if they prove unable to reproduce no matter, but when that comes to be true of men and women of good average capacity, as it has all over this country, and within thirty years, the reason why needs to be found and remedied. Equality of opportunity no longer exists. The stratifications of the old world are reforming in the new world. Is there any way to prevent it? I am not sure that there is, but the least any lover of his race can do is to seek if perchance he may find a way. It is not enough that the exceptional man shall wax rich and fortunate, and if the unfit fail to survive we can comfort ourselves with the thought that it is better so, but when good, honest mediocrity fails to reproduce because it cannot afford to all is not well with the world.—A. J. Pillsbury, in "California Outlook."

### STEEL TRUST METHODS.

In last Sunday morning's market reports in the daily press we find the following paragraph in the Wall street news:

"An item of interest to the street was the fact that the Carnegie Steel Company has an order in the immigration office in New York for 4000 men, which was construed as a strong indication of the management's confidence in the steel business outlook. In this connection, it may be said that, while incoming orders show little if any change in volume, it is expected that the unfilled tonnage at the end of June will be approximately as large as at the end of May, with virtually all of the mills of the steel corporation running at full capacity."

The Government maintains in New York in connection with the Immigration Bureau a sort of an employment agency for sending to positions such immigrants as can be placed. It would seem that such a course as is indicated by the above paragraph is entirely unnecessary on the part of the Steel Trust as there is plenty of American labor available to supply any possible demand. However, this policy may be followed in order to get cheap labor, or the order may have been for the purpose of influencing the stock market, but in either event it is not a very praiseworthy procedure.



## American Federation of Labor Letter

### Arbitration Board Selected.

The board of arbitration to settle the differences between the railroads east of Chicago and their engineers, has been appointed by Chief Justice White, Charles P. Neill, commissioner of labor, and Judge Knapp of the Commerce Court. The board consists of Oscar Strauss, former secretary of commerce and labor, chairman; Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of the "American Review of Reviews"; Otto Eidlitz, former chairman of the Building Trades Employers' Association of New York; Frederick N. Judson, lawyer of St. Louis; Dr. Charles R. Van Hise, president of the University of Wisconsin; Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; and P. H. Morrissey, president of the Employees' and Investigators' Association. The two latter were selected by the railroads and engineers, respectively. The arbitration has been brought about through mediation under the Erdman act. The demands of the engineers are for a standard wage in the entire eastern territory. The firemen of these systems have also presented similar demands, but no action has yet been taken, but whatever action is taken will undoubtedly be predicted on the award of the arbitration board in the engineers' case.

### Not Yet Satisfied.

The telegraphic news coming from Los Angeles reporting instances in the Darrow trial, indicates that the legal department of the Government and the attorneys prosecuting Mr. Darrow are still in search of some "pin dot" upon which to draw President Gompers into the controversy. Every opportunity has been afforded the Attorney General and all his assistants to secure information at the Federation headquarters and elsewhere, and notwithstanding the fact that the department has openly exonerated the officials of the American Federation of Labor, there is still an effort being made to connect them with some circumstance which might be twisted into a semblance of connection with an unlawful act. The Federation welcomes all the probes the department desires to institute and when it gets through it will have the satisfaction of knowing that no official of the American Federation of Labor had any knowledge of any wrongful act having been committed by any one in the famous dynamiting cases.

### Appears Before Committees.

President Gompers recently appeared before the post office and postroads committee of the Senate in advocacy of the "anti-gag" rule and eight-hour provision passed upon favorably by the House. He also appeared before the House judiciary committee advocating a favorable report upon the employers' liability and workmen's compensation bill, which has passed the Senate. President Gompers also appeared before a sub-committee of the Senate judiciary committee urging the sub-committee to report to the full judiciary committee the Clayton injunction limitation bill, which was passed by the House recently by a very large vote.

### Complaints Against Compensation Law.

The "Labor News" of Galesburg, Ill., is authority for the statement that the compensation law which recently became effective in Illinois is developing some features destined to work an injury to those whom it was framed to protect. It is stated that the large employers of labor who elected to come under the provisions of the law, are insuring their employees and compelling them to pass a rigid examination and discharging those who are not good insurance risks; also weeding out the old men because they are not good risks and because of advanced years more liable to accident. The "Labor News" observes

that this condition of affairs presents such a serious problem that a solution must be reached in the immediate future, else injustice be done to a large number of workmen in Illinois.

### Senator Smith Congratulated.

Senator Smith of Michigan, who conducted the investigation into the Titanic disaster as the chairman of the senatorial committee having this matter in charge, has been the recipient of congratulations from the London branch of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of Great Britain, the action being conveyed to the Senator by letter. The substance of the action of the branch was as follows: "We congratulate Senator William Alden Smith on the courageous manner in which he conducted the searching inquiry into the deplorable loss of the Titanic."

### Butcher Workmen Win.

A strike which has been in progress against the Cudahy Packing Company of Sioux City, Iowa, has been settled by granting to the men working in the packing house an increase in wages. Nearly 1000 men were involved and the increase received is a material betterment of present conditions.

### Osborne Case Closed.

The final payment in the litigation involving the London Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in the celebrated Osborne case, has been made. The total cost to the society was \$57,000. It will be remembered that Osborne, a member of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, objected to the payment of funds for the purpose of securing the election of labor members to Parliament, and carried the case to the courts. The courts decided that the organizations of labor in that country had no right to divert their funds for such a purpose. The Amalgamated Society defended the case, the costs amounting to the amount above mentioned.

### Adopt Pension Plan.

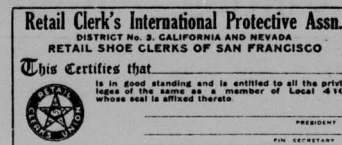
The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers at the convention recently held at Harrisburg, Pa., adopted an old age and disability pension plan. The pensions will vary from \$40 to \$60 per month, depending on length of service, and five years' service is required before a member may receive a pension. It is understood, though, that the old age and pension plan is optional with the membership. If that be the case, it is problematical whether it will serve for the purpose for which it was inaugurated.

### Novelty Leather Workers.

In the June 1st issue of the "Weekly News Letter" under a Chicago date, it was reported that the "Leather Workers" have secured an agreement with their employers and all differences adjusted. The item should have read "Novelty Leather Workers." The organization known as "The Leather Workers on Horse Goods" has been on strike against the saddlery firms in Chicago for some time, but no settlement has been reached with the saddlery firms.

### A Plucky Fight.

About a year ago the corset workers in Kalamazoo, Mich., organized a union and endeavored peaceably to secure a re-adjustment of conditions, with an increase in pay. The management of the corset company immediately commenced the usual tactics with a view of destroying the organization. Since the beginning of the contest the girls who work in the factory have been subjected to many indignities by not only the courts, but also men employed to harass the strikers. It is stated that the strikers are as determined to win the fight a year after the contest was begun as they were when they first left the employ of the corset company.

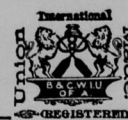


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MANUFACTURERS OF

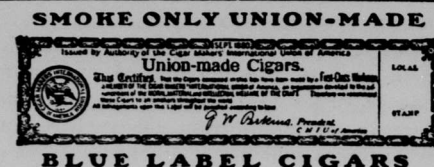
## UNION LABEL SHIRTS

1158 Market Street, San Francisco

112 S. Spring Street, Los Angeles

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PATRONIZE UNION LABEL HOME INDUSTRY





**MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.**

Headquarters and secretaries offices, 68 Haight. The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held Wednesday, June 19, 1912, President Albert A. Greenbaum presiding.

Transfers were deposited by Francisco Maracci, pianist, Local No. 76, and Benj. Northrup, pianist, Local No. 228.

Clarence Benson was admitted to full membership from transfer.

Transfers were withdrawn by F. Pierno, Local No. 30, and E. A. Melanson, Local No. 105.

Members will please pay all amounts due for second quarter's dues before June 30, 1912, to A. S. Morey, financial secretary, 68 Haight street, and avoid suspension.

Wm. Stross, leader at the Liberty Theatre, leaves this week for a two-weeks' vacation.

Mr. J. A. Tillmany and Mrs. Nora Adams, both members of this local, were married in Oakland on Friday, June 7, 1912.

On May 27th there was born to the wife of Herman Heller a nine-pound baby girl. The St. Francis Hotel Orchestra has a very proud leader just at this time.

Permission was granted members to play under the direction of a non-member in an amateur affair in Oakland, June 17th.

Members will please write the name of the engagement from which the report is sent on the steward report envelope, and by so doing help a great deal in the checking of these reports.

The regular monthly meeting of the union was held on Thursday, June 13th, at headquarters. There was a fair attendance. The meeting sustained the decision of the board of directors in the Clarke Wilson appeal. A reduction of the fine was recommended. Several resolutions proposing amendments to the constitution were introduced. The matter of purchase of the pool tables, which was laid on the table at a previous meeting, was taken up for reconsideration and passed. Members were instructed to stop subscriptions to the "Examiner" until such time as the strike now on be settled.

On Thursday, July 18th, Musicians' Festival Day, a band of 125 musicians will march down Market street to the Ferry and take the 10:30 Key Route boat for Shellmound Park, where a most interesting program will be rendered, consisting of concert music, directed by our famous directors and dancing all day. Six bands of 50 musicians each will play for the dancing. Many useful gate prizes will be given away. Tickets will be sent members, and as the price is so small, and the proceeds are to be devoted to the relief fund, we expect the members to purchase the tickets.

**STEAMFITTERS' ELECTION.**

International Association of Steam, Hot Water and Power Pipe Fitters and Helpers, Local No. 46, has elected the following officers: President, Frank Arthur; vice-president, Emile Francois; recording secretary and business agent, Thomas Shaughnessy; financial secretary, J. J. Kenny; treasurer, J. T. Winter; guard, E. Heino; trustees, T. A. Dahlgren, J. Ward, A. B. Clark; executive board, R. Colyer, A. Smirich, H. Weber, T. A. Dahlgren, Ed. Manville; delegates to Labor Council, T. A. Reardon, J. J. Kenny, Thos. J. Shaughnessy; delegates to Iron Trades Council, T. A. Reardon, Thos. Shaughnessy, J. Maloney.

**Smoke "Royal"**

The best tobacco produced  
by Mother Earth & Union Made

**MORAL BARNACLES.**

The other day Uncle Sam dry-docked one of his biggest gunboats and two hundred men worked six or eight consecutive hours scraping six hundred tons of vegetable growth from its sides and bottom. All this tremendous quantity of plant life had accumulated within less than two years, during which time the ship had traveled thousands of miles and had seen much service.

When the effects of this vast garden of vegetable growth on the ship were figured out by naval experts it was found that it weighted the boat to such an extent that its speed was greatly retarded; from 25 to 40 per cent more coal was needed to maintain its normal speed. Further than this, this barnacle-growth has a tendency to rot even the steel to which it clings.

There are moral barnacles that are vastly more burdensome and destructive than those scraped from battleships or other repositories of the marine nuisance.

Stubbornness belongs to this class of barnacles.

Firmness of character is not an injury or a nuisance. But stubbornness is, and it is one of the worst hindrances to personal development and progress.

A person in whose character stubbornness has become chronic has utterly ceased to develop and progress.

The word character itself is from a root which means to scratch, to engrave, to cut into furrows.

Stubbornness hardens the tablet of life so that it can no longer take the impressions of character improvement.

Another of the most fatal of the species of moral barnacle is indifference, for it is the breeder of all kinds of parasites that prey upon personality, including indolence.

Inertia is an indispensable law of nature. Energy is an absolute necessity.

No better example of this law can be stated than the barnacle itself.

The barnacle once had two wonderful eyes. But becoming indolent it fastened itself to the bottoms of ships and the sides of piers.

Indolence became a habit, and no longer using its eyes they began to grow dim, and finally disappeared.

Without energy the human life is doomed to retrogression. The earnest, busy life is the cleanest and most useful life.

**CLOSED SHOP IN LOS ANGELES.**

That a number of the building contractors of Los Angeles have signed an agreement providing for the closed shop and will employ only union men at union wages, is the report made by labor leaders in the southern city.

A general strike to enforce the closed shop was instituted by the Building Trades Council of Los Angeles last Friday, and according to labor officials all of the building mechanics obeyed the strike order.

Some of the contractors, however, were prepared for such an emergency, it is said, and were able to continue business with strike breakers.

Many of the contractors, however, including some of the largest firms in Los Angeles, immediately signed up with the Building Trades Council and the men promptly returned to work.

Other building contractors, it is reported, will sign up and it is confidently expected that within the week the closed shop will be in force in the building industry in Los Angeles.

Secretary O. A. Tveitmoe and Organizer Anton Johansen, representing the State Building Trades Council of California, are in Los Angeles looking over the situation.

Friendship is a word the very sight of which in print makes the heart warm.—Augustine Birrell.

**CHRIST'S SUPREMACY.**

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

Nineteen centuries ago Pilate looked into the pale face of a Galilean and asked: "Art thou a king, then?"

Today there is not a ruler in the civilized world but what would answer for Christ: "Yea, He is a King."

If any ruler should deliberately attempt to dishonor Christ's name, or prohibit the homage which men universally accord Him, there would be instant rebellion in his domain. Neither courts nor armies could suppress the insurrection which would inevitably follow such action.

No legislator, no man in authority in any capacity, would dare put himself in open hostility to the rule of Christ.

To what must this marvelous power be attributed? Napoleon has given us a cue. Exiled at St. Helena, he one day turned to General Bertrand and said: "I know men, and I tell you that Jesus is not a mere man. Between Him and whoever else in all the world there are no possible terms of comparison. Alexander, Caesar, Charlemagne, and myself founded empires, but upon what did we rest the success of our genius? Upon force. Jesus Christ alone founded his empire upon love, and at this hour millions of men would die for Him."

It is peculiar that Jesus appeals to men of all nations. Moses was a Hebrew, Socrates an Athenian, Confucius a Chinaman, Buddha a Hindu, Mohammed an Arab, Luther a German—not only in blood, but in spirit.

But Jesus belongs as much to the African as He does to the American. He is loved by the Chinese as He is by the Choctaw Indian. To the Welshman, Christ seems to have been a Welshman. To the Arabian, Christ seems to have been an Arabian. No matter what a man's nationality, he feels at home with Jesus.

Christ appeals to all conditions of men. Rich and poor, learned and ignorant, capitalist and laborer—all have looked to Christ and found in Him that which satisfies. To have such a man as a friend, means a great deal to anyone. For workingmen to have Him, with His unlimited power, as their special representative, should inspire them with hope and courage, for the cause of such a leader is certain of victory.

**Herman's Hats****UNION MADE**

2396 MISSION STREET  
AT TWENTIETH

**CREDIT!**

\$3.50 A WEEK

Furnishes 4 Rooms Complete  
including Floor Covering  
Parlor :: Bed Room :: Kitchen  
Dining Room

ALL FOR \$250

**NEWMAN'S**  
18TH AND MISSION STS.



## San Francisco Labor Council

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held June 14, 1912.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President McLaughlin in the chair.

**Reading of Minutes**—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed.

**Credentials**—Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—C. A. Nelson, G. Lohr. Chauffeurs—T. W. Waugh, vice R. McPherson. Retail Delivery Drivers—Samuel Jacobs, vice Ed. O'Neill. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From Senators Perkins and Works, acknowledging receipt of Council's protest against the military bill to arming school boys. From the Sunset Improvement Club, invitation to attend the Ninth avenue extension of the Masonic avenue line. From Secretary Berres, Metal Trades Department, giving status of eight-hour law. From Socialist Party, indorsing the boycott on "Examiner." From District Council of Iron Workers, stating that picnic would be held Sunday, June 16th, at Monticello Grove. From Socialist Party, stating that picnic would be held at Fairfax Park, Thursday, July 4th. From Secretary of the United Association of Steam Shovelmen, inclosing check for \$10, donation to the Railroad Shopmen. From Bay and River Steamboatmen, stating that organization would contribute monthly to the Municipal Anti-Merger League. From Waiters No. 30, also stating they will contribute to the Anti-Merger Telephone League.

Referred to Executive Committee—From California Drug Clerks' Union, in relation to "Drug Clerks' Journal," and asking Council to take the matter up with the international. From Recreation League of S. F., asking assistance for the purpose of furthering the work of the league. From Chauffeurs' Union, request for a boycott on the undertaking firm of Godeau & Co. From Bay and River Steamboatmen's Union, wage scale and agreement. From Marine and Gasoline Engineers' Association, copy of working rules. From Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, request for a boycott on the San Anselmo Dairy Co.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From Richmond Central Improvement Club, asking Council to petition the Board of Supervisors to have public utility bonds issued in smaller denominations. From Municipal Anti-Merger League, in regard to an election for the acquirement of a municipal telephone system.

From Dredgemen's Union No. 493, in relation to H. R. Bill No. 25,103, requesting indorsement of Council. Moved that the bill be indorsed and secretary instructed to comply with the request of Dredgemen's Union.

Resolutions were introduced by Delegate Theo. Johnson, requesting the Board of Supervisors to submit the question of the Carnegie gift to the people for a vote. Moved that the resolutions be adopted; motion carried. Moved that the president and secretary in conjunction with the chairman of the law and legislative committee and Bro. Macarthur appear before the Board of Supervisors and protest against the Board accepting this gift, and demanding that the matter be first submitted to the people; motion carried. The resolutions were as follows:

"Whereas, The Board of Supervisors is contemplating to accept, either directly or through the Board of Trustees of the Public Library, a donation from Andrew Carnegie of \$750,000, for the purpose of erecting on the new civic center a monumental building for a public library;

"Whereas, Whether or no it can be concealed, the name of the donor, whose fortune was wrung from the drudgery of labor by methods to be censured by all fair-minded men, will be forever linked together with the achievements of our own

day and generation in San Francisco's history, of which achievements we may well be proud—thus blending in the minds of our sons and daughters the memory of the sordid career of an Andrew Carnegie with the sterling record of the men and women of 1906 who rebuilt and made famous our city by the Golden Gate; and

"Whereas, In this proposition, like in many other public financial questions, there enters a moral element which public officials as such cannot properly estimate and realize, engrossed as they are in their laudable desires to accomplish great results at least possible cost to the taxpayers, but which moral element means much to the community at large, and as a consequence thereof may also very properly be left to be weighed and settled by the whole people of the city—for the reason not only that the good sense and judgment of the people is less susceptible to the promptings of the dollar policy dominating most men in business and official affairs, but for the further and paramount reason that in matters concerning the good name and respect of the community all the people thereof should have the right to have some say therein and to be consulted whenever anything occurs or is proposed affecting it; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, representing the vast body of labor in San Francisco, and in regular meeting assembled this 14th day of June, 1912, that the Honorable Board of Supervisors be and is hereby urgently requested to submit this question of public policy by means of the referendum to the electorate of the City and County of San Francisco."

Resolutions were presented by Carpenters No. 1640, protesting against the acceptance of the Carnegie gift. On motion, the resolutions were approved.

Communication received from the National Committee on Prison Labor, relative to copy of book published by the committee, and requesting to purchase same. On motion, the request was complied with.

Communication from the A. F. of L., in regard to bill limiting the issuance of injunctions, and asking the Council to write to the Senators and Congressmen from California, and the members of the Judiciary Committee, requesting them to assist in the passage of this measure. On motion the request was complied with.

From Label Section, requesting Council to urge the A. F. of L. to adopt universal button, and that some move be made toward adopting a universal label. On motion, the secretary was instructed to comply with the request.

Communication received from Beer Drivers' Union No. 227, stating that two delegates had been withdrawn for the reason that they had more delegates than their union was entitled to. On motion, the same was referred to the financial secretary.

Communication from Joint Labor Day Committee, containing list of names of delegates who had failed to attend meeting of the committee, and asking that chair appoint other delegates instead. On motion, the matter was laid over until after next meeting of the committee.

At this time the chair introduced to the Council Brother J. Havelock Wilson who delivered a splendid address on the conditions of the trade union movement in Great Britain. On concluding his remarks the Council tendered Brother Wilson a rising vote of thanks.

Bro. P. Straube, president of the Chicago Stereotypers' Union, addressed the Council on the situation surrounding the Web Pressmen's lockout on the newspapers of Chicago.

**Special Order of Business**—The referendum vote by local unions on the question of political action. The entire report having been printed in the "Labor Clarion," the Council took up for decision what disposition should be made of this

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ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING

PINE AND SANSOME STS.

PHONES; SUTTER 358, C 3589

Union Label of the United Brewery Workmen.

When drinking beer, see that this Label is on the keg or bottle.

**Soft Drink and Mineral Water**

**Orpheum** O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton  
Safest and Most Magnificent Theatre in America.  
Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon.  
MATINEE EVERY DAY.  
THE ACME OF VAUDEVILLE.

FRANK KEENAN and His Company in Oliver White's Intense Play of New York Life, "Man to Man"; PRINCESS RAJAH, in her Famous Cleopatra Dance; ED. WYNN, "The Boy With the Funny Hat" and EDMUND RUSSON, The English Comedian; TOM WATERS, in His Original Comedy Planologue; BOUDINI BROTHERS, "Wizards of the Accord-eon"; BERT LESLIE and CO.; SALERNO; NEW DAYLIGHT MOTION PICTURES. Last Week—MOUNTAIN ASH MALE CHOIR OF WALES, GREAT BRITAIN.

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.  
Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

PHONES DOUGLAS 70, HOME C-1570.

## WHEN ORDERING CUSTOM-MADE TAILORING



Demand of your Merchant Tailor That this Label be Sewed In. It is a Guarantee That They are Strictly Custom Made.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

# CAN'T BUST 'EM

## OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

# ARGONAUT SHIRTS



question. Moved that the Council consider the vote by the various affiliated unions as not being a favorable expression. Motion ruled out of order by the chair. Moved that the vote be considered by the Council as directing us to take this matter up and proceed along the lines suggested by former committee. Amendment, that the matter be referred to the committee for further consideration and report back to Council. Amendment to amendment, that the whole matter be filed. After discussion the amendment to the amendment was carried.

**Reports of Unions**—Waiters—Still boycotting Jellison's cafe on Third street, and requested all union men to keep away from Jellison's. Web Pressmen—Are prosecuting boycott on "Examiner." Newspaper Solicitors—Are conferring with Publishers' Association, and expect an agreement in the near future. Steam Fitters—Will hold ball June 15th, Turn Verein Hall, and invited delegates to be present. Upholsterers—Have indorsed the boycott on the "Examiner"; will parade on Labor Day, and will purchase \$500 worth of bonds in addition to what they have for new temple. Bakers—Still prosecuting fight for compulsory label; requested union people to demand the label on bread. Molders—Will hold fortieth annual picnic at Shell Mound Park, June 16th. Allied Printing Trades—Have passed resolutions asking affiliated unions to cease working on "Examiner" while paper is under boycott. Retail Delivery Drivers—Have indorsed the boycott on "Examiner"; will parade on Labor Day. Teamsters—Indorsed the boycott on the "Examiner"; will parade on Labor Day. Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Indorsed boycott on "Examiner." Electrical Workers No. 151—Reported that they were about to amalgamate with Local No. 633, for the best interests of the Electrical Workers. Ice Wagon Drivers—Reported that union voted to invest \$500 for bonds for new Labor Temple. Housesmiths No. 78—Reported success in their effort to secure the eight-hour day for all of their inside members.

**Executive Committee**—Reported progress on the matter in reference to the boycott on the Milwaukee breweries. On communication from Glove Workers No. 39, the secretary was instructed to write the international on this matter. On the request of Musicians' Union for a boycott on the Queen Dance Hall, committee recommends that both sides to the question get together and see if an adjustment could not be reached. The complaint of Laborers No. 13,162 was laid over for one week. Also the question of the revocation of the charter of Boot and Shoe Cutters' Union. The further consideration of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union was laid over until representatives of union and employers get together with president and secretary of Council with a view of arriving at an amicable adjustment of the difficulty. The by-laws of Waitresses' Union No. 48 were indorsed. Report of committee concurred in.

**Report of Trustees**—Trustees recommended, 1st, that the Council engage the services of an expert accountant to audit the books of the Council; 2d, that the expert be further engaged to establish a modern up-to-date system of keeping books. Recommendations concurred in.

Minutes of Labor Day committee read and filed.

**Receipts, \$376. Expenses, \$149.70.**

Council adjourned at 10:30 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Fraternal submitted,

JOHN I. NOLAN, Secretary.

### THE DARROW TRIAL.

The past week has been a stormy one for the prosecution in the Darrow trial at Los Angeles. Clashes between counsel have been numerous, owing to the District Attorney's efforts to gain unfair advantages over the defense. Upon one occasion the District Attorney threatened the Court that if he ruled against him he would practically have to stop proceedings, while at another time Assistant District Attorney Ford threatened to disobey the instructions of the Court. These threats proved to be bluffs.

Darrow has taken a more active part in the examination of witnesses than heretofore, and it was against the request made by him that the Court issue certain instructions to witnesses that Ford made his threat. However, the trouble looked for at Wednesday's opening session as a result of the declaration of Assistant District Attorney Ford, that he would disregard Judge Hutton's admonition to Witness George Behm not to discuss his testimony with any one, failed to materialize.

Ford asserted in open court that there was no precedent for such a ruling, and that he had a right to consult with a State witness under cross-examination, regardless of the Court's order. The defense held that it was within the province of the Court to prevent the giving of instructions to a witness while he was under examination by opposing counsel. Ford resented this, declaring, "We aren't suborners of perjury, and we have a right to warn the witness against questions asked him with a view of confusing him."

The point was raised by Mr. Darrow himself. The defendant conducted the cross examination of Behm, which proved to be one of the features of the trial.

Darrow made an important point for himself when he drew from Behm an admission that the witness had not been told by Darrow to testify falsely to the Grand Jury last August. The prosecution had made avowal that it would be shown that Darrow had been guilty of subornation of perjury in influencing Behm by bribery to swear falsely before the Grand Jury.

On cross-examination, Behm admitted that Darrow had agreed to pay his expenses and an amount equivalent to his salary as a locomotive engineer while he was aiding the McNamara defense. His most important admission, however, was that a conference with Mr. Darrow and Le-compte Davis he had been told to refuse to answer questions touching upon his relations with Ortie McManigal, his nephew.

Mr. Darrow took the most active part he has yet taken in his case and intense interest was manifested by jury and spectators in his examination of Behm.

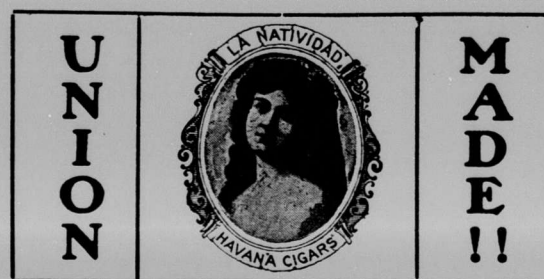
### CULINARY WORKERS BUSY.

The organizations of the culinary crafts are daily adding to their list of union cafeterias.

Within the past week the proprietor of one of the largest cafeterias in the city signed an agreement with the local joint executive board of the culinary crafts, providing for the employment of union men and women exclusively.

This is the second large cafeteria to be unionized recently, and the culinary crafts are confident that soon every cafeteria in San Francisco will be thoroughly unionized.

A special wage scale and working agreement for cafeterias has been drawn up by the local joint executive board and approved by the Labor Council and the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and the Bartenders' International League of America. This agreement is adapted to meet the peculiar conditions under which cafeterias are operated, and works no hardship on the management, while at the same time it insures justice in the matter of hours and wages for the employees.



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Guaranteed Capital .....\$ 1,200,000.00  
Capital actually paid up in cash.....\$ 1,000,000.00  
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....\$ 1,631,282.84  
Employees' Pension Fund.....\$ 131,748.47  
Deposits December 30th, 1911.....\$46,205,741.40  
Total Assets .....\$48,837,024.24

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Office Hours: 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6:30 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS—N. Ohlandt, George Tourny, J. W. Van Bergen, Ign. Steinhart, I. N. Walter, F. Tillmann, Jr., E. T. Kruse, W. S. Goodfellow and A. H. R. Schmidt.

MISSION BRANCH, 2572 Mission Street, between 21st and 22nd Streets. For receipt and payment of Deposits only. C. W. Heyer, Manager.

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MADE KEARNY  
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NEXT TO CHRONICLE BLDG.



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## Summerfield & Haines

UNION-MADE  
CLOTHING

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BUSINESS COLLEGE  
1256 MARKET ST. S.F. CAL.  
RECOMMENDED BY THE EXPERTS  
SEND FOR LITERATURE

We have no light promised us to show us our road a hundred miles away, but we have a light for the next footstep, and if we take that we shall have a light for the one that is to follow.—Mark Rutherford.



# Allied Printing Trades Council

787 MARKET STREET, ROOM 215.



JUNE, 1912

## LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

\*Linotype Machines.  
†Monotype Machines.  
‡Simplex Machines.

(2)	Abbott, F. H.	545-547 Mission
(52)	Alexander, H. M. Printing Co.	143 Second
(116)	Althof & Bahls.	330 Jackson
(37)	Altwater Printing Co.	2565 Mission
(104)	Arnberger & Metzler.	215 Leidesdorff
(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance.	1672 Haight
(211)	Associated Ptg. & Supply Co.	711 Sansome
(48)	Baldwin & McKay.	166 Valencia
(185)	Banister & Oster.	516 Mission
(7)	*Barry, Jas. H. Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(16)	Bartow & Co.	516 Mission
(82)	Baummann Printing Co.	120 Church
(73)	*Belcher & Phillips.	509-511 Howard
(14)	Ben Franklin Press.	138 Second
(139)	*Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.	340 Sansome
(65)	*Blair-Murdock Co.	68 Fremont
(99)	*Bolte & Braden.	50 Main
(196)	Borgel & Downie.	718 Mission
(69)	Brower, Marcus.	346 Sansome
(93)	Brown & Power Stationery Co.	327 California
(3)	*Brunt, Walter N. Co.	880 Mission
(4)	Buckley & Curtin.	739 Market
(8)	*Bulletin.	767 Market
(220)	Calendar Printing Co.	16 Twenty-ninth
(121)	*California Demokrat.	51 Third
(176)	*California Press.	340 Sansome
(11)	*Call, The.	Third and Market
(71)	Canessa Printing Co.	635 Montgomery
(90)	*Carlisle, A. & Co.	251-253 Bush
(31)	Chameleon Press.	3623 19th
(40)	*Chronicle.	Chronicle Building
(39)	Collins, C. J.	3358 Twenty-second
(97)	Commercial Art Co.	53 Third
(206)	Cottle Printing Co.	3256 Twenty-second
(41)	Coast Seamen's Journal.	44-46 East
(142)	*Crocker, H. S. Co.	230-240 Brannan
(25)	*Daily News.	340 Ninth
(157)	Davis, H. L. Co.	25 California
(12)	Dettner Press.	451 Bush
(179)	*Donaldson & Molr.	568 Clay
(46)	Eastman & Co.	220 Kearny
(54)	Elite Printing Co.	897 Valencia
(62)	Eureka Press, Inc.	718 Mission
(42)	*Examiner.	Third and Market
(102)	Fleming & Co.	24-30 Main
(215)	Fletcher, E. J.	325 Bush
(53)	Foster & Short.	342 Howard
(101)	Francis-Valentine Co.	777 Mission
(74)	Frank Printing Co.	1353 Post
(203)	*Franklin Linotype Co.	509 Sansome
(78)	Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co.	309 Battery
(107)	Gallagher, G. C.	311 Battery
(92)	Garrad, Geo. P.	1059 Mission
(75)	Gille Co.	2257 Mission
(56)	*Gilmartin & Co.	Stevenson and Ecker
(17)	Golden State Printing Co.	42 Second
(140)	Goldwin Printing Co.	1757 Mission
(193)	Gregory, E. L.	245 Drumm
(190)	Griffith, E. B.	540 Valencia
(5)	Guedet Printing Co.	325 Bush
(127)	*Halle, R. H.	261 Bush
(20)	Hancock Bros.	263 Bush
(76)	Hanhart Printing Co.	260 Stevenson
(158)	*Hansen Printing Co.	259 Natoma
(19)	*Hicks-Judd Co.	51-65 First
(150)	*International Printing Co.	147-151 Minna
(98)	Janssen Printing Co.	330 Jackson
(124)	Johnson & Twilley.	533 Mission
(94)	*Journal of Commerce.	51 Third
(21)	Labor Clarion.	316 Fourteenth
(111)	Lafontaine, J. R.	243 Minna
(168)	*Lanson & Lauray.	534 Jackson
(50)	Latham & Swallow.	1203 Fillmore
(41)	*La Voce del Popolo.	641 Stevenson
(57)	*Leader, The.	643 Stevenson
(118)	Levingston, L.	317 Front
(108)	Levison Printing Co.	1540 California
(45)	Liss, H. C.	2305 Mariposa
(123)	L'Italia Daily News.	118 Columbus Ave.
(135)	Lynch, J. T.	3388 Nineteenth
(9)	*Mackey, E. L. & Co.	788 Mission
(23)	Majestic Press.	315 Hayes
(175)	Marnell & Co.	77 Fourth
(95)	*Martin & Hearn.	563 Clay
(216)	Matthews, E. L.	2040 Polk
(1)	Miller & Miller.	619 Washington
(68)	Mitchell & Goodman, N. E. cor. Clay & Battery	
(22)	Mitchell, John J.	516 Mission
(58)	*Monahan, John.	311 Battery
(24)	Morris-Sheridan Co.	343 Front
(117)	Mullany, Geo. & Co.	2107 Howard
(115)	*Myself-Rollins Co.	22 Clay
(96)	McClinton, M. G. & Co.	445 Sacramento
(72)	McCracken Printing Co.	806 Laguna
(80)	McLean, A. A.	218 Ellis
(55)	McNeill Bros.	788 McAllister
(91)	McNicoll, John R.	215 Leidesdorff
(105)	*Neal Publishing Co.	66 Fremont
(208)	*Neubarth & Co. J. J.	330 Jackson
(43)	Nevin, C. W.	154 Fifth
(66)	Nobby Printing Co.	582 California
(87)	Norcross, Frank G.	1246 Castro
(149)	North Beach Record.	535 Montgomery Ave.
(161)	Occidental Supply Co.	580 Howard
(144)	Organized Labor.	1122 Mission
(156)	Pacific Coast Merchant.	423 Sacramento
(59)	Pacific Heights Printery.	2484 Sacramento
(187)	*Pacific Ptg. Co.	58 First
(156)	Panama Press.	258 Market
(81)	*Pernau Publishing Co.	753 Market
(70)	*Phillips & Van Orden.	509-511 Howard
(110)	Phillips, Wm.	317 Front
(60)	*Post.	727 Market
(169)	Primo Press.	67 First
(143)	Progress Printing Co.	228 Sixth
(33)	Reynard Press.	72 Second

(64)	Richmond Banner, The.	320 Sixth Ave
(61)	*Recorder, The.	643 Stevenson
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis.	Fifteenth and Mission
(218)	Rossi, S. J.	517 Columbus Ave.
(83)	Samuel, Wm.	16 Larkin
(30)	Sanders Printing Co.	443 Pine
(226)	San Francisco Litho Co.	509 Sansome
(145)	*S. F. Newspaper Union.	818 Mission
(84)	*San Rafael Independent.	San Rafael, Cal.
(194)	*San Rafael Tocsin.	San Rafael, Cal.
(67)	Sausalito News.	Sausalito, Cal.
(154)	Schwabacher-Frey Co.	555-561 Folsom
(125)	*Shanley Co., The.	147-151 Minna
(6)	Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.	509 Sansome
(15)	Simplex System Co.	136 Pine
(152)	South City Printing Co.	South San Francisco
(29)	Standard Printing Co.	324 Clay
(178)	Starkweathers, Inc.	343 Front
(27)	Stern Printing Co.	527 Commercial
(88)	Stewart Printing Co.	1264 Market
(10)	*Stockwitz Printing Co.	1212 Turk
(10)	*Sunset Publishing House.	448-478 Fourth
(28)	*Taylor, Nash & Taylor.	412 Mission
(63)	Telegraph Press.	66 Turk
(86)	Ten Bosch Co., The.	121 Second
(163)	Union Lithograph Co.	741 Harrison
(177)	United Presbyterian Press.	1074 Guerrero
(171)	Upham, Isaac & Co.	330 Jackson
(85)	Upton Bros. & Dalzelle.	144-154 Second
(35)	Wale Printing Co.	883 Market
(38)	*West Coast Publishing Co.	30 Sharon
(106)	Wilcox & Co.	320 First
(34)	Williams, Jos.	410 Fourteenth
(44)	*Williams Printing Co.	348A Sansome
(112)	Wolff, Louis A.	64 Elgin Park

## BOOKBINDERS.

(2)	Abbott, F. H.	545-547 Mission
(116)	Althof & Bahls.	330 Jackson
(128)	Barry, Edward & Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(93)	Brown & Power.	327 California
(142)	Crocker, H. S.	230-240 Brannan
(78)	Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co.	309 Battery
(56)	Gilmartin Co.	Ecker and Stevenson
(233)	Gee & Son, R. S.	523 Clay
(231)	Hauke, A. L. Bindery Co.	509 Sansome
(19)	Hicks-Judd Co.	51-65 First
(47)	Hughes, E. C.	147-151 Minna
(100)	Independent Press.	348A Sansome
(108)	Kitchen, Jno. & Co.	67 First
(108)	Levison Printing Co.	1540 California
(175)	Marnell, William & Co.	77 Fourth
(131)	Malloye, Frank & Co.	251-253 Bush
(132)	McIntyre, Jno. B.	523-531 Clay
(115)	Myself-Rollins Co.	22 Clay
(105)	Neal Publishing Co.	66 Fremont
(81)	Pernau Publishing Co.	751 Market
(110)	Phillips, Wm.	712 Sansome
(154)	Schwabacher-Frey Co.	555-561 Folsom
(47)	Slater, John A.	147-151 Minna
(10)	Sunset Publishing Co.	448-478 Fourth
(28)	Taylor, Nash & Taylor.	412 Mission
(232)	Torbet, P.	69 City Hall Ave.
(132)	Thumler & Rutherford.	117 Grant Ave
(163)	Union Lithograph Co.	741 Harrison
(171)	Upham, Isaac & Co.	330 Jackson
(85)	Upton Bros. & Dalzelle.	144-154 Second
(133)	Webster, Fred.	Ecker and Stevenson

## LITHOGRAPHERS.

(129)	Britton & Rey.	560 Sacramento
	Galloway Litho. Co.	511 Howard
(235)	Mitchell Post Card Co.	3363 Army
(236)	Pingree & Traung Co.	Battery and Green
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis.	Fifteenth and Mission
(226)	San Francisco Litho. Co.	509 Sansome
(163)	Union Lithograph Co.	741 Harrison

## PRESSWORK.

(134)	Independent Press.	348A Sansome
(103)	Lyons, J. F.	330 Jackson

## PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

	Bingley, L. B.	571 Mission
	Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.	140 Second
	California Photo Engraving Co.	141 Valencia
	Commercial Art Co.	53 Third
	Commercial Photo & Eng. Co.	509 Sansome
	Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co.	660 Market
	Sierra Art and Engraving Co.	343 Front
	Sunset Publishing Co.	448-478 Fourth
	Western Process Eng. Co.	76 Second

## ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

	Hoffschneider Bros.	138 Second
	MAILERS.	
	Rightway Mailing Agency.	880 Mission

## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

- American Bakery, 671 Broadway.
- American Tobacco Company.
- Bekins Van & Storage Company.
- Butterick patterns and publications.
- Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
- California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
- Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
- Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
- Jellison's Cafe.
- McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.
- National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
- Pacific Box Factory.
- Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
- San Francisco "Examiner."
- Schmidt Lithograph Company.
- Southern Pacific Company.
- Standard Box Factory.
- United Cigar Stores.
- Victoria Cafeterias, 133 Powell and 76 Geary.
- Wreden & Co., 2294 Fillmore.

## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Fred Branch, well known to both San Francisco and Oakland printers, was married last Monday evening to Miss Elizabeth Donely. The ceremony took place at the home of L. A. Bickell in Oakland.

George A. Tracy left the city on Tuesday morning on the steamer "Queen" for an organizing tour through Canada. He will be engaged in this work until the Cleveland convention in August.

The six-year-old son of J. J. Chaudet had the misfortune to be severely burned last Monday while playing cowboy. He determined upon a plan to drive all of the Indians out of his neighborhood. In some manner gaining possession of matches, he set fire to some grass, and, evidently in an effort to prevent the spread of the flames, his clothing caught fire and his arms and lower portion of his body were so severely burned that fears for his recovery are entertained.

Joe Rickard has arrived in the city from New York, where he has been for about a year. He has gone to work at the Telegraph press.

A substantial gain in membership and increase in the general and superannuation funds, together with a large reduction in hours are the features of the 125th half-yearly report of the London Typographical Association. Several branches and sections have benefited by the unusual large number of movements for improved conditions which have been successfully achieved during the half year.

Cleveland Typographia No. 6 has secured an increase of \$2 per week in its wage scale, to take effect on June 15th, for a period of one year. The advance was secured without friction.

Secretary Michelson has received a letter from Mr. Winchester, who is now a horticulturist in the vicinity of Colfax, in which he says a heavy hailstorm last week damaged crops to a considerable extent. He says some of the hailstones measured an inch and a half in circumference.

George W. Miller has just recovered from a severe attack of diphtheria. Mr. Miller, however, has more than his recovery from illness to be happy over, as the stork visited his home and left a bouncing baby boy. Mother and child are both doing well.

San Antonio, Texas, is out for the 1913 convention. If they are in the same category with Houston as fighters and boosters they will give some of the other cities something to do in order to make a showing.

Sam Pressler, now in Los Angeles, went out into the country a short time ago to help a friend build a house, and he is now on the disabled list. The house did not fall on him, but he fell off the house and injured his ankle.

The delegates-elect from No. 202 have completed arrangements with F. H. Eastman of the Archer chapel for the loan of his Panama hat during convention week. The schedule gives it to Pickens on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, while Brady gets it on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, Sunday being an open date.—Seattle "Union Record."

J. K. Phillips is at present busily engaged on his claim at Latrobe, El Dorado County. He has written for a supply of union-made smoking tobacco. A staunch old unionist is J. K. Phillips, with his sixty years of membership. It would be well for some of the younger men to emulate his example for consistency.

Norman McPhail is confined in a Cleveland hospital with stomach trouble. He is of the opinion that it is hard luck when a New England Scotchman is sent to a Jewish hospital and attended by an Irish nurse.



# DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 93 Steuart.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, 177 Capp.

Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 343 Van Ness ave.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet Mondays, K. of P. Hall, Hermann and Valencia.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, Secretary.

Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine) No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Book Binders No. 31—Meet 1st Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, 307 Mission, R. 307.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Tiv. Hall, Albon ave., between 16th and 17th.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandler Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.

Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 304—Meet Monday, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Columbia Hall, 29th and Mission.

Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 124 Fulton. S. T. Dixon, business agent.

Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate ave., Jefferson Square Hall.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; Jake Hyams, secretary, 985 Fulton.

Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 303 Kearny.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights; headquarters 333 Kearny.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Dredgemen, Local 493, 51 Steuart.

Drug Clerks No. 472—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness ave.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Electrical Workers No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Flour, Feed and Cereal Workers—E. G. Campbell, 3445 20th.

Freight Handlers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 316 14th.

Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Gardeners Protective Union No. 13,020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Progress Hall, Labor Temple.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 343 Van Ness ave.; office 343 Van Ness ave.

Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, secretary, 1154 Market.

Holding Engineers No. 59—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10.30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Longshore Lumbermen's and Lumber Clerks' Protective Association—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 228 Oak.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.

Mailers—Meet 4th Monday, at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Steuart.

Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—146 Steuart.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m. and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall. M. Boehm, secretary, 1115 Pierce.

Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. S. Schulberg, 858 14th, secretary.

Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesday, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.

Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Plate Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters 343 Van Ness ave.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet 3d Thursday, 114 Dwight.

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Ship Scalers No. 12,881—Meet Saturdays at 305 Bay.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.

Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 228 Oak.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGaha, secretary-treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, in Assembly Hall, Monadnock Building.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 4th ave., Richmond District.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple; Miss M. Kerrigan, secretary, 290 Fremont.

Typographical No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Room 237, Investors' Building, 4th and Market. L. Michelson, sec.-treas.

Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 17th.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple; W. F. Dwyer, secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays 343 Van Ness ave.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.; other Wednesday evenings; at headquarters, 61 Turk.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

White Rats Actors' Union of America—Meet at 29 Fifth Street, Thursdays, at 11:30; Jos. W. Standish, secretary.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

## Notes in Union Life

Local No. 48 of the Waitresses' Union has nominated the following as candidates for office for the next term, and to be selected at the election to be held Wednesday, June 26th: For president, Lillian Baer and Ida Keene; vice-president, Gussie Neubert; recording secretary, May Connolly; financial secretary, Loretta Anderson and Ora Matheson; treasurer, Gertie Latey; business agents, Lettie Gardner, May Beck and Lena Hopper; guardian, Lillian Remke and Elizabeth Hartman; trustees, Hilda Baldwin, Margaret Smith and Mary McCann; delegates to joint executive board, Laura Moleda, Minnie Andrews, Lillian Remke, Ida Keen, Lillian Baer, Hilda Baldwin and May Connolly; delegates to Labor Council, Louise LaRue, Laura Moleda, Minnie Andrews, Lena Hopper, Maude Edwards, Lettie Gardner, Gussie Neubert and Carrie Clithero.

The following officers were elected by the Laundry Workers' Union Monday night: President, D. J. Gorman; vice-president, M. A. Peterson; secretary, Carrie Parmer; assistant secretary, Annie Brown; trustee, Chas. Childs; business agent, Chas. Hawley; sergeant-at-arms, Geo. Macklin and John Robertson; auditing committee, Ed. Moss, Harry Korts and Fred Hockersmith; executive committee, Harry Korts, Nellie Victor, Oliver Hansen, Geo. Sherman, Jas. Brock, Chas. Reed and Wm. Connelly; law and legislative committee, D. J. Gorman, Carrie Parmer, Chas. Hawley, Fred Graham and Jas. Brock; delegates to Labor Council, Jas. Brock, Mrs. L. C. Walden, Chas. Lineger, Nellie Victor, Mrs. M. Carson, Carrie Parmer, Emma Peterson, John Robertson and Chas. Childs.

The following unionists have passed away during the past week in this city: Frank Gallagher of the riggers and stevedores; Wellington J. Brown of the ship caulkers; Elmer B. Westerlund and Andrew J. Lindberg of the carpenters; Chas. Humiston of the locomotive engineers; and Chas. A. Blesser of the theatrical stage employees.

The Grocery Clerks' Union has elected these officers: President, W. R. Carmack; vice-president, Frederick Blanchard; guide, Paul Schoube; guardian, Charles Shoemaker; trustees, F. Seimers and L. Brown; delegates to Labor Council, W. R. Carmack and F. Seimers.

Molders' Union has made the following nominations: For president, D. Viano; vice-president, R. Dorgan; recording secretary and business agent, R. W. Burton; treasurer, M. J. Roche; inductor, S. Sorroco; door-keeper, D. Holleran; auditor, G. Bitterlin; executive committee, J. J. Field, R. W. Burton, R. Dorgan, C. Paise, G. Menchen, James Walsh, H. Lampell; trustee, John O. Walsh; physician, Dr. E. W. Parsons; delegates to the Labor Council, John I. Nolan, John O. Walsh, R. W. Burton, W. Doorley, J. E. Dillon, Martin Eagan, T. J. Mooney, W. P. McCabe; to Iron Trades Council, J. O. Walsh, R. W. Burton, J. J. Nolan, J. E. Dillon; delegates to Asiatic Exclusion League, F. Moss and F. W. Judson.


# Tools for You

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"THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WEST"		
<b>825 MARKET STREET OPPOSITE STOCKTON STREET COMMERCIAL BLDG. SAN FRANCISCO'S UNION SHOE STORE</b>		
<p>See Our Window Display Over 200 Styles of Union Stamped Shoes Shown Priced from <b>\$2.00 to \$6.00</b></p>	 <p><b>SIX NEW STYLES in Men's Shoes</b></p> <p><b>\$3.50</b></p> <p><b>UNION STAMPED</b></p> <p><small>MADE IN THREE LEATHERS—Dull Gun Metal Calf, Patent Colt and Tan Russia Calf, Button and Blucher Lace Styles, all Shapes, Hand Welt Soles, \$3.50</small></p>	<p>This is the Store that First Introduced Union-Stamped Shoes in California</p>

## Personal and Local

L. P. Straube, president of the Chicago Stereotypers' Union, addressed the Labor Council last Friday night and explained the causes which led up to the strike on the newspapers in that city.

Two of the electrical workers' unions of this city last week voted to consolidate and thus help to end the long controversy in this industry.

The Socialist party has adopted resolutions indorsing the boycott of the "Examiner" and approving of the position of the pressmen.

President D. D. Sullivan of the State Federation of Labor spent the last few days of last week on official business. He held a conference with Secretary Scharrenberg.

Union folks and their sympathizers when considering the engaging of music should not lose sight of the fact that the only Musicians' Union that is recognized by the San Francisco Labor Council is Musicians' Union Local No. 6, American Federation of Musicians. All other so-called musicians' unions have no legitimate claim to the support of organized labor.

James A. Himmel went fishing last Sunday and he took with him a bottle of liniment. When asked what he was going to do with it he said he intended to rub the cut mouths of the poor little fish with it. He brought the liniment home with him Sunday night. He did not even get a bite. Monday morning, however, he found use for the drug on his own sore body. He rowed a boat on Sunday.

The Scottish Thistle Club will hold its thirty-first annual gathering and games at Shell Mound Park on Thursday, July 4th. This is a gathering that is always looked forward to with pleasure by those who have been fortunate enough to attend one such outing.

The Musicians' Union at Sacramento has just expelled three members who went to work in the Southern Pacific shops in that city.

William Palmer, president of the Glass Blowers' Union, is mysteriously missing. No cause is known for his disappearance.

Ice Wagon Drivers' Union has voted to purchase \$500 worth of Labor Temple bonds.

The constitution of the Waitresses' Union has received the indorsement of the Labor Council.

Teamsters' Union No. 85 has voted to parade on Labor Day with a band and drum corps.

The Labor Council has indorsed the bill pending in Congress which will permit members of

life-saving crews to be admitted as patients in United States marine hospitals.

The new working rules of the Marine Gasoline Engineers' Union have been referred to the executive committee of the Labor Council.

A committee from the joint council of teamsters which visited Jas. Bowlan, member of the Hackmen's Union and former member of the executive committee of the Labor Council, reported that he is very ill and that his recovery is doubtful.

Bay and River Steamboatmen's Union has presented a new wage scale, to take effect July 1st, to the Council for ratification.

The law and legislative committee of the Council is to consider a proposition of having the municipality issue bonds of small denomination in order that the general public may buy some of them.

J. Stitt Wilson, Mayor of Berkeley, will speak at Scottish Rite Assembly Hall, corner Sutter street and Van Ness avenue, on Sunday evening, June 23d, at 8 o'clock, his subject being, "The Platform of the Socialist Party." Mr. Wilson always speaks from the standpoint of, and in the interest of the workers. Union men and women and their friends are particularly invited to these Sunday addresses, which are open to the public.

The amount of sick benefits paid for the week by the Bartenders' Union on Monday night was \$35. The union also contributed \$5 to the Anti-Merger League and donated \$20 to needy members. Announcement was made that the election will be held at the union headquarters on June 27th, from 10 a. m. until 10 p. m.

Cooks' Helpers' Union No. 110 has elected the following officers: President, F. W. Sanders; vice-president, John Croll; recording secretary, S. E. Burrows; financial secretary and treasurer, George H. Meyer; business agents, W. G. Erity and Harry McGregor; guard, William Kahler; conductor, Gustavus Hatch; executive committee, W. F. Connolly, J. C. Morris, W. Kahler, F. Rossner and W. B. Casey; delegates to the joint executive board, G. H. Meyer, J. C. Morris and W. F. Connolly; delegates to the Labor Council, W. F. Connolly, J. C. Morris, W. Kahler, F. W. Sanders, G. H. Meyer and J. Lewis; custodian of headquarters, Frank Murphy. These officers will be installed Saturday, June 29th, and the ceremony will be followed by a smoker and jinks.

### WEB PRESSMEN'S STRIKE.

That the boycott on the newspapers of Chicago is producing results is plainly indicated by the fact that the Chicago "Evening World," the only union paper in that city at present, has increased its circulation more than 100,000 during the last month. This paper formerly published four pages each issue, while at present it prints ten and twelve pages, and has become a metropolitan evening paper. The circulation of the Chicago "Examiner" has been reduced from 450,000 to 70,000 as a result of the boycott, and the other papers have been hit to such an extent that the "Inter-Ocean," "Post" and "Journal" are threatening to withdraw from the Publishers' Association and settle with the unions.

In the local fight the "Examiner" is being hit very hard and its circulation has been cut down many thousands, leaving it scarcely 50 per cent of its former circulation. The paper is being placed on the unfair list by the unions all over the Pacific Coast, so that it is losing subscribers by the thousands both in and out of the city.

The pressmen are daily getting their campaign machinery in better working order, and for this reason the boycott is being pushed with increased vigor as time passes.

Merchants are taking out their advertisements because the papers do not reach the public and therefore the results are not up to the standard required.

Stories to the effect that the strike is over are without foundation and should not be heeded. When the strike ends the Labor Council will make an announcement which will reach the public, but until that announcement is made union men should do their duty by refraining from reading the "Examiner."

### ORPHEUM.

Frank Keenan, recognized as one of America's greatest character actors, will head the Orpheum bill next week in "Man to Man," which sounds a fine note of human appeal. The widely heralded and much discussed dancer, Princess Rajah, will make her first appearance here. In London, Berlin, Paris and St. Petersburg she proved an immense sensation. Princess Rajah is an Egyptian, possessed of great beauty and all the witchery and grace of her race. Her dances, two in number and both Oriental, are her own creation. Her Cleopatra dance may be briefly summed up as a tabloid terpsichorean tragedy. Ed Wynn, "The Boy with the Funny Hat," will be gladly welcomed. Wynn is assisted by Edmond Russon, and the skit they present is called "Joy and Gloom." Tom Waters, who originated the idea of the pianologue and who is also an admirable mimic, and the Boudini Brothers, wizards of the accordion, will be the other new attractions. Next week will be the last of Bert Leslie and Co.; Salerno, and the Mountain Ash Choir of Male Singers. The latter will be heard in new numbers.

### FATE.

When anything goes wrong, blame it on Fate. Nobody knows what Fate is, or who Fate is, but nearly everyone is willing to accept the excuse as valid.

"It is Fate!" says the Failure, throwing up the struggle.

"It is Fate!" says the Fraud, when his plans gang agley.

"It is Fate!" says the Fool, when the stumbles over his folly.

The plea is a perfect godsend, though who or what Fate is no one can tell you.

But anyone may venture on a definition. Fate is an invention for the convenience of the incapable.

Worthy of special notice are our \$20 suits made to order. You'll pay \$30 to \$35 elsewhere. Try one. Neuhaus & Co., Tailors, 506 Market. \*\*